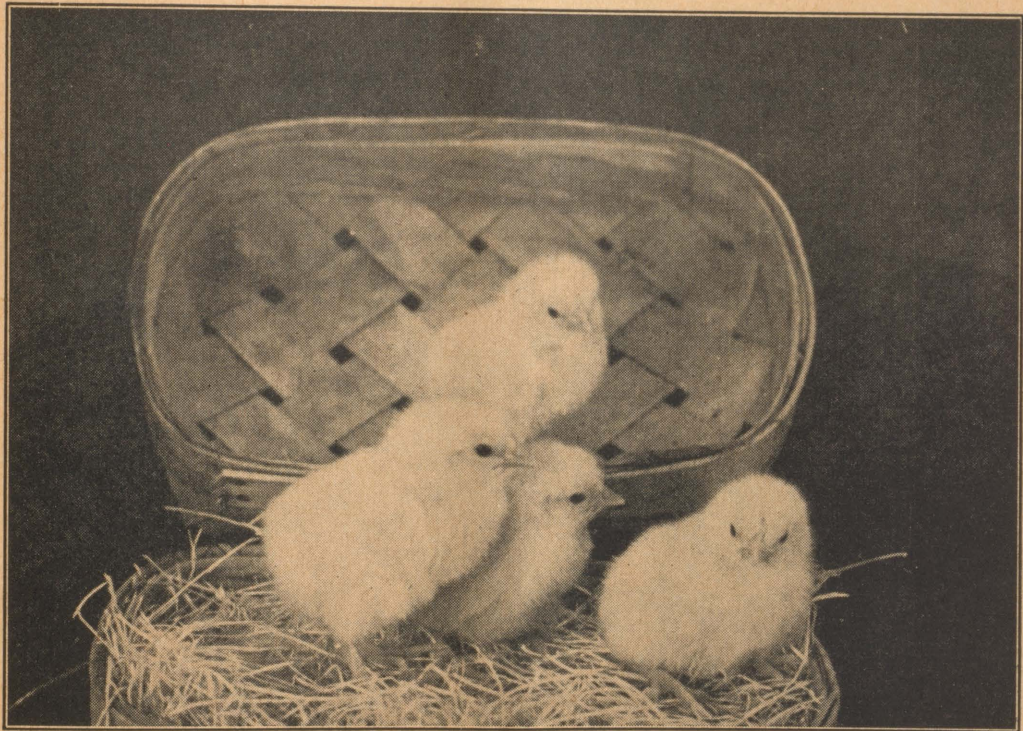


MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 11
No. 6



FEBRUARY
1951

Farm · Home · School



THE MACDONALD LASSIE



A New Kind of Competition

Something new is always popping up. Here's a description of a bull that won first place and a \$100 prize in a recent state-wide competition in Oklahoma:

"The winner was a 3½-year-old pile of bones wrapped loosely in a coarse, frowsy hide. He had a long, knotty head surmounted by a pair of handlebar horns. Weighing in at 350 pounds, this creature of questionable ancestry had an exceptionally high centre of gravity."

But don't jump at conclusions. The Oklahoma department of agriculture did not try to suppress this story; instead, it spread it far and wide. What's more, there was no criticism of the judge that placed this beast first, and the competition was undoubtedly a success. You see, the award was not for the best bull in the show, but for the scrubbiest. And even among the 13 well-qualified entries, this one presented the best demonstration of what to avoid in a bull.

Throughout the show the 13 many, scrawny entries, consigned from all sections of the state, were on display in the municipal auditorium in Oklahoma City, and thousands of people filed past their pens to have a look at them. Then they had a look at a nearby pen of well bred bulls which by contrast appeared to have just stepped out of a breed magazine.

Right after the competition the scrub bulls were all consigned to a slaughterhouse, so they would no longer be free to propagate their kind.

It took imagination to think up this stunt. In Oklahoma, like everywhere else, good breeding has been preached for years; but still some farmers persisted in using scrub bulls. Then someone thought up the bright idea of doing through shock what hadn't been done through preaching; and so the scrub bull contest emerged.

No-one can tell what the end results of this competition will be. It's very doubtful if the contest itself, and the publicity arising from it, will succeed in clearing

scrub bulls entirely out of Oklahoma. But it will undoubtedly mean that more scrubs than the 13 entries in the show will be put out of circulation.

What's more important than the results in this particular case is the idea behind it; there can't be too many original approaches to problems, in Oklahoma or Canada. To bring up the low spots in farming, all our initiative and resourcefulness are required. When one method fails to bring satisfactory results, we need to try another.

For example, we might try organizing contests for the poorest pastures and the poorest crops, the poorest woodlots and the poorest livestock. If every farm were automatically entered in such competitions, most people would do a lot to keep from winning.

After a while, of course, the lower level of our farms would be graded up, so it would be hard to pick a winner. Then, for novelty, we might try reversing the process, and making the competition for the best instead of the worst. After a few years of this, it would probably be advisable to switch back again.

Of course, such general competitions are out of the realm of probability. But by merely considering the prospect, we see a weakness in our present set-up—that while the farmers at the top are constantly improving, the ones at the bottom are hard to reach by any of our present methods. Perhaps something like the Oklahoma show would break the shell that shuts them off from progress.

Our Cover Picture

These new arrivals, along with some turkey chick cousins, will find good homes in Abitibi, where the Department of Colonization and the Department of Agriculture are making a drive to encourage poultry raising in this newest colonization district. Until last year poultry raising in this district was very limited, and no turkeys at all were kept.

Any article in the *Journal* may be reprinted if the source and the author are credited.

The Macdonald College Journal is owned and edited by Macdonald College, and is published in Montreal, P.Q. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the *Journal* should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

Chairman of the Board: W. H. Brittain, Ph.D., Editor, A. B. Walsh, B.Sc. (Agr.): Associate Editor, H. R. C. Avison, M.A. Farm Editor, J. S. Cram: Circulation Manager, L. H. Hamilton, M.S., Business Manager, J. H. Holton, B.Com.

For advertising rates and all correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the Advertising Representative, E. Gross, 202 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount; telephone GLEview 2815.
Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Where Do We Sell Now?

The U.K. contracts on which Canadian farmers have relied for years have disappeared. Why have they not been renewed? What assurance have we of other markets to take their places? And where are these likely to be? These are some of the points Dr. MacFarlane discusses in this article.

by D. L. MacFarlane



Shut off from export contracts with the U.K., farmers are anxious about their future markets.

THE last Federal-Provincial Conference on Agriculture departed from the pattern set by those of the previous three or four years. In former years the most important single consideration of this conference, which annually reviews the present farm situation and considers policies for the following year, has been the Canadian-United Kingdom food contracts. What products? How much of each? What prices? In the meeting held last December neither federal nor provincial delegates appeared to care much about the U.K. contracts. This matter received scarcely any attention. Then, in a speech in Toronto, the Honourable Mr. Gardiner indicated that for 1951, and implicitly for later years, the food contracts were a dead issue.

Why has the policy of selling food to the U.K. on the basis of annual contracts been allowed to lapse? What marketing policies will substitute for the contracts? These are the questions to which farmers want answers. The idea of the contracts had been sold to them as the central aspect of marketing, and price support policy. The Minister of Agriculture over the past four or five years has indicated that he considered the contracts were the cornerstone of Canadian farm policy—and they have been just that.

Suggested answers to some of the above questions emerge from a review of the origin and development of marketing export wheat, bacon, cheese, and eggs under the contracts. During the war years Canada committed herself to send nearly all her food surpluses to the United Kingdom. As the war ended, and even before, two sets of forces were operating to lead in the direction of contracts. These were (1)—an acute world food shortage which it was evident would extend to 1946 or 1947; and (2) the fear of a post-war deflation which would be accompanied by falling farm prices and difficulties in finding export markets; in the past agricultural depressions have

generally followed wars. Thus, it was possible through the medium of contracts for the United Kingdom to insure a good part of her food import needs. On the other hand, the Canadians hoped by this means to have long-run guaranteed outlets for their food surpluses—a very important consideration in face of a possible post-war depression.

Viewed in this light the contracts appeared to be mutually advantageous. However, what was evident from the first to some critics of the contracts—and it has become clear to almost everyone now—is that the U.K. would contract for Canadian food only so long as it paid them to do so, and so long as they could finance the purchase. This does not mean that the British don't like Canadians or that they are not keenly aware of the ideals of the Commonwealth. It means only that they can not and will not pay for these important and laudable sentiments in the price of cheese or bacon. It should have been clear from the first that as soon as the U.K. could purchase food more advantageously elsewhere—in Australia, the Argentine, Denmark or Roumania—she would do so. She has no alternative but to follow such a course.

What About Canada?

This explains in some measure why the U.K. would let the contract idea lapse. But how about Canada? The indicated answers to why we are showing so little concern over "the end of a policy" are (1) we have now learned that the U.K. will not give Canada a preferred position in her markets—if giving this might involve a cost; (2) the post-war depression did not come, and furthermore there is promise of continued farm prosperity for some years; (3) our domestic market is very buoyant—so much so that outside of wheat the quantities of food available for export are not great; and wheat is now handled under the International Wheat Agreement; and

An improved

Dormant spray!

DN-289, Dow's superior liquid, *non-oil* preparation controls aphids, bud moth, scale insects, cherry case bearer, and pear psylla — *without oil*.

This superior dinitro preparation for dormant spraying has been thoroughly tested in the Dow experimental program since 1942. As a single treatment, **DN-289** proved to be the most effective material yet available for the control of pests on apple trees during the dormant period. It is also recommended for use on pears, cherries, plums and prunes.

**CLEAN
FRUIT
SELLS!**

DN-289 is a stable, brown, nonfreezing solution which mixes readily with water. It must *not* be used with oil. Before using, consult the label on the container for complete directions and precautions. Consult your agricultural representative, local experimental station or qualified supplier.

New DN-289

Also DN-Dry Mix No. 2

DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED

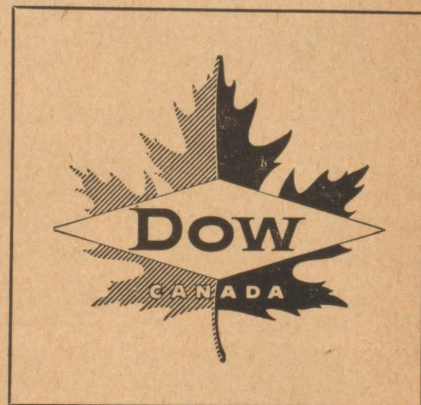
204 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Canada

USE DEPENDABLE DOW AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

WEED AND GRASS KILLERS • INSECTICIDES • FUNGICIDES

PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS

GRAIN AND SOIL FUMIGANTS • WOOD PRESERVATIVE



(4) our economic relations with the United States are becoming closer, a fact which leads to the expectation that such food as cannot be shipped to markets abroad can enter the U.S.

Price Supports

One of the most important contributions of the Canadian-U.K. contracts has been in the provision of price support. The signing of contracts, usually in December or January, provided the Department of Agriculture with a basis for guaranteeing a minimum price based on the contracts (or more if a subsidy were involved, as with bacon in 1950). These guarantees have operated not only as price supports but as forward prices. Farmers have been able to plan their production, or at least to adjust it, to the guaranteed prices. The fact that implementing these supports has cost the federal treasury very little does not imply that they have not been useful in their forward price aspect. Their abandonment would be a matter of concern to many farmers on this score alone.

This suggests the question: What about the alternative which is being found and will be found for the Canadian-U.K. contracts? Presently the answer to this is to show no concern about alternatives. This might mean that the product which otherwise would be exported could remain here in Canada. This makes good sense, particularly with regard to bacon. The federal government is now under the greatest pressure to do something about the cost of living in Canada. With greatly expanded expenditures and the consequent inflationary forces being loosed we appear to be in for a period of at least two or three years of further increases in wages, prices and cost of living. One mild curb on these trends would be the availability of more food in the domestic market.

A factor in the shift in policy is the increased importance of the domestic market for Canadian farm products. Whereas in 1935-39 we had an average of 176 million pounds of bacon in excess of domestic needs, in 1950 we had only 108 million pounds—and there was a 54 per cent increase in hog production in this period. The trend for other important meats and livestock products has been similar. Not only are the per capita consumption figures up strikingly but our population has increased by more than a million in the ten year period (excluding the effect of Newfoundland becoming a Canadian province).

U.S. Offers Protection

A further reason that the government needs to show little concern about other food exports is that the United States market tends to offer Canadian farmers a measure of blanket protection for some commodities exported to the U.K. in recent years. When the price of Canadian eggs falls to five or more cents less than the United States quotations our eggs move into American markets. The same principle would operate for hogs, cheese and

concentrated milk products. (The U.S. now takes almost all our beef exports). The American market will likely provide export outlet and price protection in this way so long as the U.S. maintains a high level of prosperity. Under such circumstances Americans would not only fail to take steps restricting Canadian shipments, further than those already applicable, and might secretly be glad to see them enter.

The above discussion neglects the possibility of the reimposition of domestic or intergovernmental controls over food prices and allocations. The U.S. has now returned to control at least over the price of major commodities and wages. Canada already has some supply controls, will inevitably get more, will clearly be affected by U.S. price controls, and is likely to move slowly down the price and wage control route herself. Not only this, but the leading governments of the Western Powers are currently discussing the question of a return to intergovernmental allocations of raw materials necessary in defense. Included among these are several farm products, e.g., wool and flax seed. As needs require, other products such as meats, grains, and dairy products could be brought under allocation control. What is important about the prospects for such control schemes to the Canadian farmer is that they involve control not only of exports but also to a substantial degree, of prices.

Not Predictions

These statements about the prospects for handling Canadian food exports are not predictions. Rather, they constitute a probing of the consequences which might follow the imposition of domestic and intergovernmental controls. Canada might again find herself shipping most of her food exports to the U.K. under contract schemes. During the last war our shipments to that market were covered by contracts which were consistent with the allocations of the intergovernmental authority. Allocations of food resulted virtually in closing the U.S. border to our food exports. History may not repeat itself, but we should not rule out the possibility of Canada going through a cycle with regard to food exports in the 1950's which would parallel that of the 1940's.

Diseases Found Together

Cows with brucellosis tend to have mastitis more than healthy animals, says Dr. D. F. Eveleth, Veterinarian, NDAC. But there is no reason to believe that brucellosis, excepting the swine form, causes mastitis.

Dr. Eveleth believes that one way farmers could help control mastitis in their dairy herds would be to remove from milk production all animals affected with brucellosis. This would cut down the number of animals with brucellosis and leave only those in which mastitis is a primary disease.

turn on
FORAGE
earning
power

Turning heavy tonnage into high quality stored forage is often the key to lowest cost feeding. It calls for equipment with wide-throated, positive material intake . . . accurate cut by always-sharp cylinder blades . . . truly streamlined, big-capacity flow from crop to storage.

This is the Allis-Chalmers way. It gives you a new control over timing, harvesting speed, silage quality. It lets you turn on the full earning power of home-grown proteins and vitamins — the finest bulk feed value on your farm.

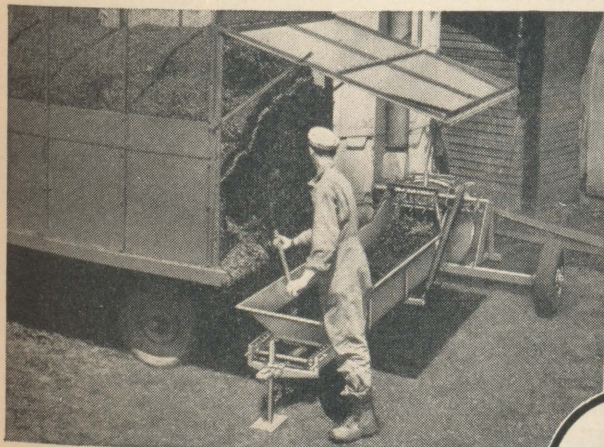


three-in-one
FORAGE HARVESTER

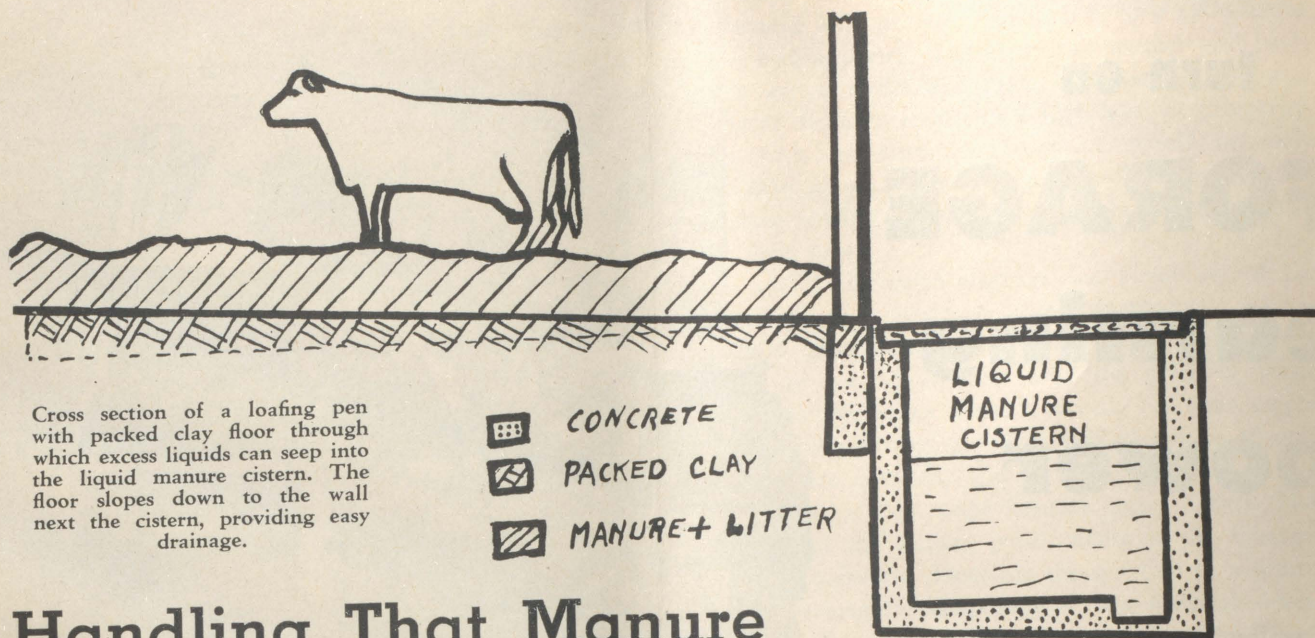
With three low-cost units (1. Grass sickle-bar attachment; 2. Windrow pickup for sickle attachment; 3. Row-crop attachment), the Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester gives you free choice of the crop and harvesting method. Heavy forage flows through the 36-inch feed rolls and wide chopping cylinder. Cup-shaped, spiral knives have easy-shearing, cut-and-throw action that eats up the tonnage. Advanced labor-saving design also includes a *built-in knife sharpener*. Can be equipped for either power take-off operation or with interchangeable auxiliary engine.

big capacity
FORAGE BLOWER

Wide, cupped-blade fan and 9-inch blower pipe handle heavy volume, save power and fuel. Extra long, deep and low conveyor hopper is hinged and spring suspended. Easily raised for wagon or truck to drive through.



ALLIS-CHALMERS RUMELY, LTD.
CALGARY • EDMONTON • REGINA • SASKATOON • TORONTO • WINNIPEG



Handling That Manure

by R. C. Schon

IN Professor L. H. Hamilton's article on loafing barns in a recent issue of this journal two points of primary importance were only lightly touched on: the wholesome thermal effect on the animals of properly handled manure in the loafing barn and the fact that the animals are freer from disease than those living in stall barns. These are only two examples of the many beneficial properties created by the micro-flora in manure and soil: generation of heat and antibiotic action on disease germs.

To make myself clear I will go into more detail. If this attempt should cause readers to look into the general problem of waste material management on their farm, so much the better. Although in this article I will confine myself to one phase of manure management only, the general idea holds for all organic wastes, be they of animal or vegetable origin. Their list is impressive and their supply enormous.

In the following I will state the principles underlying the controlled rotting of organic wastes, and describe practical and inexpensive ways of improving loafing barn manure. I am speaking from my own practical farming experience backed by laboratory work.

Organic matter will decompose in different ways—through the action of bacteria, molds, fungi enzymes, hormones, worms and probably a good many other agents not yet fully understood. Here are three of the main ones:

1. Anaerobic putrefaction, or decay without access to air. A typical example is manure, lying in puddles of stagnating urine and rain-water. A blackish-green, sticky mass results. The microflora are gas-forming bacteria (clostridium type) and ammonifiers, through which nitrogen is lost. It contains little or no nitrates, and what ammonia is present goes off as a gas. Molds and fungi

For success with loafing barns we must keep the litter from becoming soggy. Here a farmer-scientist describes a method for achieving this and, at the same time, increasing the value of the manure.

cannot develop. Enzymes and hormones stay inactive. No earthworms can live and multiply in it because they too need air.

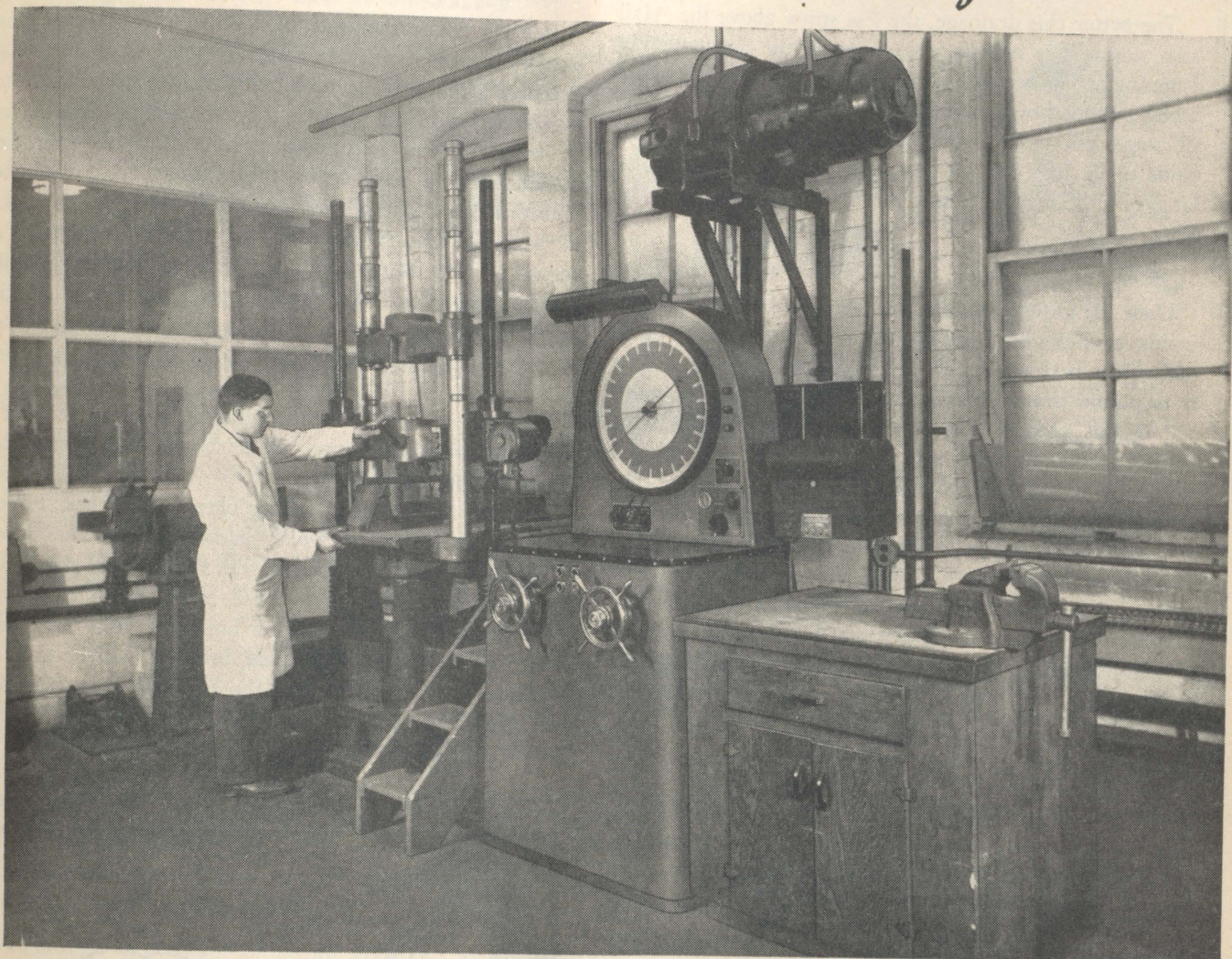
2. Aerobic fermentation or rotting. This is the ideal setup for the making of a complete fertilizer. All the above-mentioned agents come into action. Example: manure and chopped straw, wet like a squeezed-out sponge, but not dripping. The microflora thriving therein are the nitrogen fixing (azotobacter) and humus-forming (actinomycetes) types. A brown mass results, smelling like forest soil and fungi, and crawling with earthworms.

3. Aerobic oxidation or burning. Example: too dry a strawy manure such as horse manure. Heat-producing (thermophile) bacteria outgrow all others and heavy losses of ammonia occur. The result is straw with a white mold in it. All useful bacterial life has died from the heat.

To Get What We Want

To obtain aerobic fermentation of the manure accumulating in the loafing barn, we prevent soggianness by means of drainage, and overheating by the flow of urine from the animals. The barn floor should have a slant of 1" vertical to 18" horizontal, and drain into a concrete cistern outside. The best type of floor is packed

AT COCKSHUTT – *Science Serves Agriculture*



Tensile strength and "yield-point" are vitally important in the manufacture of quality farm equipment. The Research Laboratory, under a trained metallurgist and chemical engineer, checks the quality of every shipment of raw materials. The Baldwin-Southwark Testing Machine, illustrated above, tests the strength of materials up to 60,000 lbs. pressure. This is only one of the many features of Cockshutt's modern plant that are designed to bring you equipment that's better in every way.

COCKSHUTT make a "COMPLETE LINE"

For 112 years, Cockshutt engineers have worked in co-operation with Canadian farmers. From the experience and knowledge gained Cockshutt have designed and built a full line of field-tested, farm-proven machinery for every farm need. It pays to see the Cockshutt line before you buy any farm equipment.



PARTNERS OF THE CANADIAN FARMER FOR 112 YEARS

clay, not concrete. Concrete is the enemy of bacterial life, while clay is not.

The better this drainage, the less straw above the "stall barn normal" is necessary to prevent the accumulating droppings from becoming soggy. The necessary air space is best provided by chopped straw or wood chips which lie all criss-cross and tousled, as against long straw, which tends to lie like combed hair, or sawdust, which packs. Litter, by the way, is a source of life-energy for bacteria, etc.

Plant the Bacteria

Once the growth medium for the right kind of bacteria, molds, etc., has been set up, the best and fastest way to make them perform the desired transformation into humus is to put in these bacteria, molds, etc., for time is essential in this process. The rationale of this is comparable to that of putting yeast into a dough for rapid and even raising, or rennet into milk for making hard cheese, rather than leaving it to chance that wild yeast will settle with the dust in the dough or that the milk will curdle. And just as with yeast and rennet, the quantities of these activators are amazingly small compared to the mass of manure they transform. These same bio-dynamic preparations will act similarly on most organic wastes, if the latter are set up properly and not dumped haphazardly.

Manure thus transformed in from six weeks to six months is devoid of the smell of ammonia and other unpleasant putrefaction odors. After the animals are on pasture, or if the manure is taken out during the winter and set up in heaps, it rapidly changes into a crumbly, black mass with the odour of forest soil and mushrooms. In fact, mushrooms often spring up on manure thus rotted.

Such manure is, of course, pleasant to handle and easy to spread. But getting these results requires as much diligence and experience as keeping a milking machine in shape or knowing how to prepare a good seed-bed. It all comes under the heading of sound farming practices and know-how.

Without going into technical details, a brief summary of the chemical analysis of such a manure runs thus: Nitrates up to 4 times the original content, 12-15% increase in Calcium was observed, and none of the other minerals were lost, but all were converted into a form available to the plant. The liquid manure, collected in the cistern, contains most of the potassium.

Reasons for Whitewashing

White-washing the dairy barn is a good practice, even when it isn't compulsory under dairy regulations. The whitewash has some germ-killing properties—but perhaps more important, it's quite evident when a whitewashed surface is dirty. Dirt has no place where milk is being produced.

92.8% Conception Rate In N.S. Breeding Unit

With a conception rate of 92.8%, the breeders who have been patronizing the Central Nova Scotia Artificial Breeders' Co-operative apparently have good reason to be satisfied with the services they are getting. The calves of some of the sires used at the unit are now in production and here, again, the breeders have reason to be satisfied. Arthur Dickie, Lower Truro, has a daughter of Monoak Rag Apple King that recently completed a record of over 24,600 pounds. Another daughter of this unit bull won grand championship honours for Dickie at the Maritime Winter Fair so it would appear that the type of the offspring bred artificially is quite satisfactory, too.

Two recent Holstein sire purchases for use of the unit's members involved the two top senior calves shown at the Royal Winter Fair. One, Colony Vale Sir Heilo 81st, placed at the top of a strong class. The other, Frasea Netherland Dispatcher, which placed a few notches down in the same class, was sired by the Reserve All-American aged bull for 1949. Both these bulls are of the same blood lines as the battery of bulls the unit has been using. So it would appear that breeders will be able to continue to breed and raise the type of cows that are not only carry the type and balance that breeders desire, but also the ability to produce well at the pail.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



—Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"Of course, I'm excited. Tree nurseries are expanding—looks like a record planting year!"

Grassland Farming Complex But Rewarding

Grassland agriculture is not simple, says the 1948 Year Book of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. On the contrary, it is so complex as to command a high type of managerial ability if it is to prove successful in any given situation. The grassland farmer is required not only to know the place grass is to have in his cropping system; he has to manage grass in relation to other crops and to livestock.

The first use of grass should be by the grazing animal. The nutrients in the grass are thus presented to the livestock in the cheapest form, with a minimum of labour and no loss of nutrients.

The harvesting of grasses and legumes for winter feeding is another problem. To many livestock men, the harvesting of these crops is a matter of getting them off the field as hay and stored in the mow or stacks without regard to nutrient losses or quality of product. In the humid sections of the country, losses of hay nutrients may run as high as 20-50 percent, due to rain and subsequent leaching, bleaching and over-handling of the crop. Feeding hay of this quality to livestock reduces weight gains unless the lack of these plant nutrients is made up by increased grain feeding.

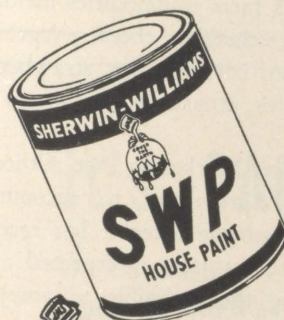
The harvesting of first cuttings of grasses and legumes for grass silage reduces these losses tremendously. When these cuttings are harvested early for grass silage, second cuttings can usually be made into hay when the weather is better suited to haymaking.

Through a program of sound grassland management which embraces pasture, grass silage and hay of high nutrient quality, a level of milk production as high as 83 percent of cow's potential production may be maintained without supplemental grain feeding. The feeding of this high quality roughage to other classes of livestock will produce cheaper gains on smaller acreages of land. At the same time, the well managed grassland program will build up soil fertility, keep it in place, and conserve water.

Egg shell is 94 percent calcium. If the hens don't get enough calcium or enough Vitamin D, which they need to use the calcium, they can't help laying soft-shelled eggs. Cod liver oil supplies the necessary vitamin, for hens that are kept inside.

Putty should not be used to fill cracks and nail holes until after the first or priming coat of paint has been applied. Otherwise the wood will absorb the oil and the putty will dry out, which causes it to crumble and fall out.

**BE A
SCHOLAR
WITH YOUR
DOLLAR!**



Almost any house paint looks fine for the first few days. But how will it look in 3, 4 or 5 years from now?

Use your paint dollar wisely by getting Sherwin-Williams SWP House Paint. It's WEATHERATED to give your home longer lasting protection and beauty.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS • VARNISHES • LACQUERS • ENAMELS • ETC.

7AMED FOR WORLD-WIDE SERVICE from branches located in more than 20 countries, the **SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA** has won universal recognition for the diversity of its comprehensive life insurance and annuity plans. The specific needs of men, women and children under widely differing circumstances are taken care of, and a variety of optional policy privileges offers valuable alternatives to safeguard the interests of the beneficiary.

More than One
and a Half Million
Policies in Force



**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA**

Bargaining for Prices

COLLECTIVE marketing schemes, which enable farmers to get together and bargain with the people who buy their products, are becoming of interest to more and more Eastern Canadian farmers. In some places they are considered a sort of pipe dream—desirable but hopelessly out of reach—but in others they are a solid reality. In Ontario, for instance, no less than 15 commodity marketing schemes are in force under the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act.

These 15 schemes cover 23 farm commodities including hogs, new potatoes, cream, cheddar cheese, vegetables for canning, sugar beets, seed corn, grapes, strawberries, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, asparagus, dry beans and soybeans.

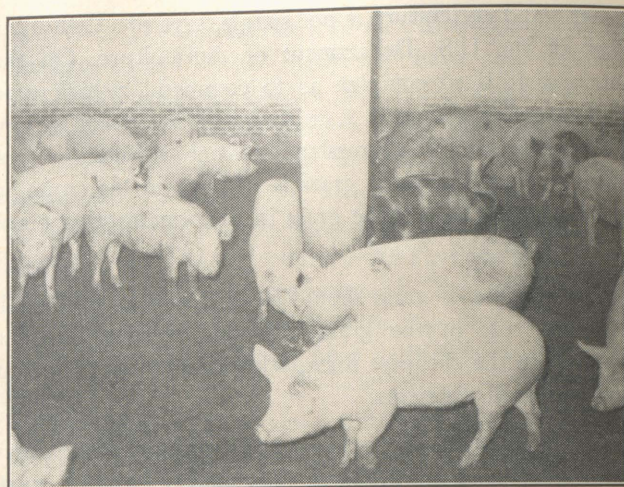
The Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act authorizes the Ontario Minister of Agriculture to recommend approval of any marketing scheme after it has received a reasonably favourable vote (usually interpreted as 66 2/3% vote in favor among those eligible to vote). A scheme may be revoked in the same way. On approval the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board, established under the Act, supervises the operation of each marketing scheme.

Through these schemes producers now have a direct voice in marketing their own products. They have power to negotiate and fix agreements respecting minimum prices for graded and ungraded farm products, price differentials between grades, premiums, discounts, handling, storage and selling charges, forms of contract and conditions of sale for all products regulated under marketing schemes.

Licence fees or service charges are levied on each regulated product to provide the funds necessary to defray the expenses of any growers' local board for the proper carrying out of any scheme. The fees are deducted from the producers' returns by the licensed buyers or licensed processors, and are paid by those buyers or processors to the growers' local boards. The money so collected is producers' money and is used as the elected representatives of the producers may deem fit and proper to improve the marketing of the regulated product in question. Marketing schemes for the sole purpose of raising funds cannot be approved under the Act. Annual reports and audited financial statements of all local boards are required by the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board.

Negotiating Committee

All of the schemes provide for the appointment of a negotiating committee of six or ten persons—three or five growers appointed by the local board concerned and three or five buyers appointed by the dealers or processors handling the product in question, all of whom are li-



Hogs are among the farm products included in Ontario's marketing schemes.

No longer need farmers remain at the complete mercy of buyers. Each year representatives of producers and buyers sit down together to decide on prices for 23 Ontario farm crops. Here is how their marketing schemes operate.

censed under each scheme. This committee is empowered by the regulations of each scheme to negotiate minimum prices, conditions of sales, delivery, etc., that shall govern the marketing of that crop in each year. The scope of all the schemes is limited to the first sale of the product from the grower.

Negotiating committees meet annually or as often as required. If they can reach an agreement, they so report in writing to the Board and the Board then issues an order giving this agreement the effect of law.

No buyer may then do business below this agreement; that is, he can pay more than the agreement stipulates—and that has happened in a number of cases—but he cannot pay less. If the negotiating committee cannot reach agreement, provision is made for a Board of Arbitration through the three or five grower representatives appointing one member, the three or five buyer representatives appointing one member and these two selected representatives appointing the third member. If the third member cannot be agreed upon, the Farm Products Marketing Board appoints the third member. Recommendations of the Board of Arbitration are final on approval by the Farm Products Marketing Board.

Occasionally situations arise where the licensed buyers

or licensed processors have refused to nominate anyone to a negotiating committee or to a Board of Arbitration. The policy of the Farm Products Marketing Board in such a case then is to offer to appoint a negotiating committee or a Board of Arbitration for the industry. If this is not acceptable, then the Farm Products Marketing Board itself sets the minimum price or prices and terms of contract. This has only happened on three or four occasions in the Board's history.

Final Authority

The authority is provided, however, to cover such a situation, as there must be finality somewhere in price and contract negotiations so that no dispute may be stale-mated too long, particularly in dealing with extremely perishable products. The main point throughout this procedure is that except for rare cases of non-compliance with the legislation by either growers or processors or distributors the Farm Products Marketing Board itself does not set any prices or terms of sale. These are determined by the representatives of the industry in each case. The Board's job is to see that the negotiations take place, that decisions are made and that the conclusions reached are enforced on all concerned.

Schemes under the Farm Products Marketing Act deal only with the primary sale of each product. The sale of any processed product that may be manufactured from the raw product covered in any scheme is not regulated in any way. Furthermore, the Board can only deal with products which are both produced and marketed or processed within the Province.

Grassland Is Called Key to Dairying

"While we are proud of our dairy cattle", says Dr. E. S. Archibald, former director of the Experimental Farms Service, "the average production in Ontario is disgracefully low. Holland carries more dairy cattle, with an average production of 8,000 pounds of milk and 340

pounds of butterfat per cow per year. New Zealand milks more cows with an average annual production of 6,000 pounds of milk and 330 pounds of butterfat. Ontario has an average production of 4,500 pounds of milk and only 150 pounds of butterfat per cow per annum."

While Dr. Archibald's remarks were pointed at one province they could well refer to the rest of the Canadian provinces. They have lower milk and butterfat production averages than Ontario. His statement surely indicates that Canadian dairymen should put more effort into increasing the production of their herds.

"it's CANADIAN"

"It's Canadian" . . . a phrase known around the world as a guide to quality and fine workmanship. And nowhere can the talent and resourcefulness of Canadian integrity be found more easily than in the Canadian farmer whose efforts and days are sincerely dedicated to maintaining the proud standard of excellence that is revealed in the words, "It's Canadian."

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY
Limited

Millers of

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

Since 1869

**SEWING'S
SEEDS**

THE WILLIAM EWING CO., LIMITED

Plateau 2922

474 McGill St., Montreal



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Shorthorn Breeders Mark Progress

The Quebec Shorthorn Breeder's Club held its annual meeting in Montreal on January 16th with some thirty members present, and with vice-president Norval Wilson in the chair. Reports of the year's activities were heard, and plans for the future were discussed.

Secretary MacMillan reported 141 members on the books who had sold or transferred about the same number of animals as last year. He pointed out that shows still were among the best publicity ventures for the breed, noting particularly that out of 120 steers sold last fall, 80 were of Shorthorn breeding. He was also gratified to see an increasing number of beef cattle clubs being formed among the junior farmers in the province, and the establishment of several new herds.

Harold White, the National secretary, remarked that the first Shorthorn Association was formed 84 years ago with a membership of 444, which has now grown to more than 5,000 members in Canada. In 1950, 49 Shorthorn auctions were held where the average of all sales amounted to the respectable figure of \$503, for a total cash turnover of \$7,666,000 in round numbers. Transfers during the year amounted to 15,300 head.

The local clubs, he pointed out, are the backbone of Shorthorn work. The National organization can help with programmes, but the initiative must come from the breeders themselves. He thought the Sherbrooke show in this province had been a great help in advertizing the breed, especially since Shorthorns have always figured so

prominently in the judging at that show. He agreed that shows are very necessary for promotion of the breed, and thought that the consignment sales should be revived as a good means of selling stock and for their advertizing worth.

He was optimistic about the future; the beef cattle business is in healthy position and in 1950 some 800 head of Shorthorns were exported, 90 of which came from Quebec. Most went to the United States, but shipments had also been made to Australia, New Zealand and South America. The export business, he thought, is likely to grow.

He insisted on the absolute necessity of constant improvement in herd quality. Breeders should be just that and not mere multipliers of livestock. For the man with good cattle on his farm will have no trouble in selling them.

To close the meeting, Mr. White ran a colour picture he had taken during his visit to Shorthorn breeders in Scotland during the past summer.

J. P. Fleury was glad to endorse the secretary's remarks about the increasing interest in beef cattle among the juniors. In the past five years beef clubs have more than doubled in numbers; from 100 in 1945 to 216 in 1950, and more and more requests are coming in for the loan of beef bulls. Last year his department had to buy 15 bulls, whereas in the past 4 or 5 a year were all that were needed. It seems that more and more people want to get into beef, and he and his colleagues are continually receiving requests for information and advice. He thought that these requests should be dealt with by the Shorthorn Club, and the members agreed with him.

Prof. Hamilton of Macdonald College had a word to say about feeding, and the necessity of using adequate feeding methods that would at the same time cut down on production costs. Results of trials at the College had shown that beef could be finished satisfactorily with less grain than is commonly used if good pasture is available. His remarks were received with much interest, especially his statement that steers had been reared in his tests on 1100 pounds of grain.

There was also a general discussion of the question of advanced registry for beef cattle, with the secretary outlining the requirements and Mr. White discussing briefly the experiences of breeders in Ontario, where this



Some of the Shorthorn breeders at their annual meeting.

is just getting under way. He thought that the system should work well, once the breeders were convinced that the ends justified the means. The programme would work in a very similar manner to the advanced registry for hogs.

For their dinner meeting the members of the Club joined with the Canadian Feed Manufacturers who were holding a meeting in the same hotel, at which the guest speaker was Dr. G. H. Barton, special assistant to the Minister of Agriculture and Canada's representative on the FAO council. Dr. Barton felt that Canadian farmers should hold themselves in readiness for an increase in production in the not too far distant future. It would appear, in the light of international developments, that Canada will be called on for a much greater contribution toward supply food for other countries. He did not think that the time was at hand when Canada should engage in a general programme of greatly increased production, but in the light of our own increasing requirements, and probable higher international needs, our agriculture should be kept geared for full production.

He felt that full employment, high wages, and accelerated distribution of money in the world, with shortages in some civilian supplies, would strengthen demand for many food products, and would likely create difficulties of manpower and material supplies in farming.

Peace in the world, he felt, could only come when the people in the less advanced countries can achieve better living conditions; and in helping them toward a better standard of nutrition, Canada will have an important part to play. We can do this, not only by supplying food, but by training and making available the technical men who can show them, in their own fields, how to increase their own food crops. This is a slow, but a sure way, of



Dr. Barton tells of Canada's place in world affairs.

working out the problem, and in the United Nations, much is expected of Canadians in this effort.

Returning to their own quarters for the afternoon meetings, the Shorthorn members adopted a resolution favouring dehorning of steers shipped to shows, and made

plans for the impending sale in April, at which, it was decided, classes for both male and female dual-purpose Shorthorns should be included, with the hope expressed that some females would be available for the sale when the time came.

Norval Wilson was voted into the presidency for the coming year, with Ross Edwards as first vice-president and N. G. Bennett as second vice-president. Mr MacMillan continues as secretary, and the directors comprise a delegate from each of the local clubs.

The Farm Census

Every June the Agricultural Division of the Bureau of Statistics makes a survey of the areas in crops and the livestock on farms in Quebec. Figures for 1950, given below, are based on reports from 40,700 farmers, which represents just a little more than one-quarter of the total number of farms in Quebec.

The horse population is declining slightly. The estimated figure for 1950 is 288,200, compared to 303,200 in 1949.

The cattle population on the first of June, 1950, was the same as on the corresponding date in 1949, 1,985,500 head. However, the number of milk cows shows a slight increase of just under 1%. The estimate of milk cows is 1,124,000 as against 1,114,300 in 1949.

Sheep dropped 7.3% from 428,700 in 1949 to 397,600 in 1950, but swine increased 12% and the total estimated for 1950 is 1,249,900.

In poultry, hens and chickens went down 21.5% while the turkey population continued its upward trend, showing a 5% increase since 1949. The number of geese kept was 35% lower than last year, but ducks more than made up for the loss with an increase of 69.2%.

Areas under crops showed increases in some cases, decreases in others. The easiest way to show the variation is by a table which shows the variation in percentage, 1949 being taken as 100.

All field crops	99.0
Wheat	128.5
Oats	102.5
Barley	113.6
Rye	99.3
Buckwheat	95.3
Peas	93.5
Mixed grains	113.5
Beans	88.5
Fodder corn	123.1
Alfalfa	99.1
Hay	95.1
Pastures	122.0
Potatoes	100.6
Turnips, etc.	110.1

Study Leaves for Department Men

The Department of Agriculture takes practical means to ensure that the technicians in its employ shall be well trained for the work with which they have been entrusted. One of these practical steps is to grant busarities for advanced studies to men who are particularly well fitted to benefit from specialized training. At the present time,

five staff members are on study leave at the expense of the Department. These are Roger Desmarteau, plant pathologist, who is studying the control of orchard diseases at Michigan State College; Adrien Lussier, who is taking courses in Agricultural Engineering at Macdonald College; Ulric Couture, who is working on ornamental gardening at Cornell; Jean Ringuet, who is taking a second term of work in fruit growing at Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Evariste Robert, studying cold storage at the University of Wisconsin. All these men will be back at their regular jobs with the Department at the beginning of the summer.

Barley Contest Winners

Chateauguay County farmers took the first three prizes in the fifth National Barley Contest, results of which were announced recently. First prize in the contest went to Emile Lefebvre of Ste. Philomene, and Henri Brault and Alpherie Beaulieu of Ste. Martine came second and third. Rosario Brault of S. Edmond in Drummond County came fourth, and in fifth place was Paul Girard of Ste. Rosalie.

These contests, sponsored by the Barley Improvement Committee, have, in the five years they have been in effect, markedly improved both the quality of barley grown in Quebec, and the yields obtained. In 1946, for



Winners in the 1950 Barley Contest. Left to right: Paul Emile Girard, fifth; Henri Brault, second; Emile Lefebvre, the champion; Alpherie Beaulieu, third; Rosario Brault, fourth.

example, the average yield of barley was 29 bushels to the acre: last summer's crops on the contestants's farms averaged 51½ bushels. One big factor is the use of good seed; this is one of the conditions for entry into the contests. And Montcalm barley, originated at the College by Prof. Lods, is the most popular and high yielding variety used.

Varieties of Field Crops Recommended By The Quebec Seed Board, 1951

GRAIN CROPS

OATS:

Early:

Ajax: Very good yield, good straw, resistant to stem rust.

Cartier: Excellent quality, very good yield.

Mabel: Excellent quality, very good yield, resistant to leaf rust.

Medium: (4 to 7 days later than the early varieties).

Beaver: Excellent quality, some resistance to leaf and stem rust.

Erban: Excellent quality, very good yield, resistant to leaf rust.

Vanguard: Very good yield, resistant to stem rust.

Medium to Late: (8 to 12 days later than the early varieties).

Roxton: Very good yield, very good quality. Some resistance to stem rust, and definitely more resistant to leaf rust than the other varieties recommended.

BARLEY:

Rough-Awned varieties:

O.A.C. 21: Six-rowed, early, good yield, generally adapted and especially recommended for malting.

Pontiac: Six-rowed, about two days later than O.A.C. 21, good yield, good straw and generally adapted.

Smooth-Awned varieties:

Byng: Six-rowed, early, very good yield. (Not recommended for very rich soil where lodging is likely to occur).

Montcalm: Six-rowed, early, very good yield, recommended for malting.

Velvet: Six-rowed, early, good yield.

WHEAT:

Coronation II: Bearded, white-chaff, late maturing, good for breadmaking, resistant to stem rust.

Garnet: Beardless, very early maturing, and good for bread-making.

BUCKWHEAT:

Japanese: Smooth hull, large seed with vigorous growth.

Rough-Hull: Very small seed, rough hull, suitable for feeding purpose only.

Silverhull: Smooth hull, small seed.

FIELD PEAS:

Arthur: Medium maturity, medium size, short straw, suitable for grain and for soup.

Chancellor: Early, small size, medium length of straw, suitable for grain, for O.P.V. mixture, and for soup.

FALL RYE:

Horton: Should be sown between the first and the tenth of September for grain crop. Very good yield of grain. Could also be used as a green manure or spring pasture.

FIELD BEANS:

Improved Yellow Eye: Early, very large seed, with yellow eye. Suitable for table use where there is no objection to the yellow eye.

Corvette: Early, white, large seed, suitable for table use.

Michelite: Late, white, small seed, suitable for table use.

Robust: Late, small seed, good yield, suitable for table use.

FIBRE FLAX:

Liral Dominion: A new variety developed in Northern Ireland which has given particularly fine results in Canada. Very tall and very vigorous.

Stormont Cirrus: Rather late, very long and strong straw, very good yield of fibre and a fair yield of seed. The quality and strength of straw place this variety among the best.

Stormont Gossamer: Late, long straw, rather weak. Good yield of fibre and very good yield of seed. The fibre is of good quality and this variety ranks with Cirrus as one of the best.

GRAIN MIXTURES

Under some conditions it may be desirable to grow mixtures of grain. When this is done, it is important that the varieties used should ripen at the same time. They should be chosen from those that are recommended for the different districts.

EARLY MIXTURES:

Cartier or Mabel	Rate per acre
Any varieties of barley on the recommended list	50 lbs.
	50 lbs.

MEDIUM MATURING MIXTURES:

Erban or Vanguard	Rate per acre
Any variety or barley on the recommended list	50 lbs.
	50 lbs.

MEDIUM TO LATE MATURING MIXTURES:

The later varieties of oats Banner and Roxton may be mixed with any of the recommended barley varieties at the same rates as above, but as all of these ripen ahead of the oats there is a likelihood of considerable loss.

As the Seeds Act does not provide for seed grain mixtures, those recommended cannot be purchased. It is therefore necessary each year, to make up the mixture at home by using the proper varieties, proportions and rates.

TREATMENT OF SEED GRAIN AGAINST DISEASE

The use of organic mercury compounds such as "Ceresan" also is efficient for the control of smut of oats. In addition, these materials are of value in controlling certain other seed diseases of wheat, oats and barley. Where diseases are likely to be harmful to the seedlings, the use of these treatments helps to ensure a uniform and healthy stand of grain. Seed is easily treated with these materials as they are applied as a dry dust. Full directions as to methods of use are given on each container.

It should be remembered that these mercury compounds are very poisonous. *Masks should be worn when treating the grain so that the smallest possible quantities of these poisons will be breathed into the lungs. These masks can be obtained from the manufacturer of the seed treatment materials.*

CORN CROPS

ENSILAGE VARIETIES (Open-pollinated):

Silver King (Wis. No. 7:) A fourteen to sixteen-row white dent, medium to late-maturing.

HYBRIDS:

Varietal Hybrid:

Algonquin: This is a varietal hybrid. This seed sold is a light yellow colour but the crop grown produces ears with a mixture of yellow and white kernels. The variety is early maturing recommended for silage.

Double Cross Hybrids:

Can. 240: This is a double-cross hybrid: It is a yellow dent variety giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows. It is early maturing.

Can. 531: This is a double-cross hybrid. It is a yellow dent variety giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows. It is early maturing.

Can. 606: This is a double-cross hybrid. It is a yellow dent variety giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows. It is medium maturing.

De Kalb 240: This is a double-cross hybrid yellow dent variety, giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows, medium maturing, some tillering, leafy.

Pioneer 355: This is a double-cross hybrid yellow dent variety, giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows, medium maturing — slight tillering, leafy.

ROOT CROPS

SWEDES:

Acadia: A globe-type with purple skin colour. Bred and introduced by the Experimental Farm Ottawa.

Ditmar's Bronze-Top: A flat-globe to globe-type with green to bronze skin colour. Selected by Mr. R. V. Ditmars of Deep Brook, N.S.

Laurentian: Globe to slightly longer than globe-type with clear purple skin colour. Bred and introduced by the Agronomy Department, Macdonald College, Que.

Wilhelmsburger: Globe-type, with green skin colour. Introduced from Europe. Recommended as possessing resistance to club-root.

MANGELS:

Frontenac: Intermediate, of orange-yellow colour. High in yield and medium in dry matter. Bred and introduced by the Agronomy Department, Macdonald College, Que.

Giant White Sugar: Half-long, white, rather low in dry matter. Bred and introduced by Ralph Moore, Norwich, Ont.

Prince: Half-long, white, low in dry matter, high gross yield. Selected by R. Moase, Annam, P.E.I.

Tip-Top: A short intermediate, of orange-yellow colour, high in dry matter. Bred and introduced by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

CARROTS:

Giant White Belgian: Very long type, slim, grows one-third out of ground.

White intermediate: Intermediate, grows entirely underground.

POTATOES:

Irish Cobbler: White, very good quality, especially suitable for an early crop.

Green Mountain: White, very good quality, suitable for main crop, on light soils.

HAY AND PASTURE CROPS

RED CLOVER:

Dollar: An early variety which is hardy, high yielding and disease resistant and which will produce two cuts per season. It has been selected from material grown at Macdonald College since 1911 and is well adapted to local conditions. Limited supply.

Ottawa: An early variety which is hardy, a good yielder, hair-stemmed, dark seeded, disease resistant and produces two cuts per season. It was developed by selection methods at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Limited supply.

ALFALFA:

1st Choice: Registered Grimm.

2nd Choice: Certified Grimm.

MILLET:

a) For grain crop:

Crown: Early maturing, good yield.

Siberian: Medium maturing, very good yield.

b) For hay and pasture crops:

Japanese: Very leafy, very late maturing, very good yield.

Empire: Very leafy, late maturing, very good yield.

MIXTURE FOR HAY AND PASTURE

Mixture "A"

Components	Rate per 100 lbs.
Timothy	50 lbs.
Medium Red Clover (double cut)	20 lbs.
Alsike Clover	5 lbs.
Alfalfa	25 lbs.
Total	100 lbs.

Mixture "B"

Components	Rate per 100 lbs.
Timothy	55 lbs.
Medium Red Clover (double cut)	30 lbs.
Alsike Clover	15 lbs.
Total	100 lbs.
(In addition 5% Ladino clover if desired.)	

Mixture "C"

Components	Rate per 100 lbs.
Timothy	50 lbs.
Medium Red Clover (double cut)	20 lbs.
Alsike Clover	15 lbs.
Kentucky Blue	15 lbs.
Total	100 lbs.

Mixture "D"		
Components	Rate per 100 lbs.	
Timothy	48 lbs.	
Medium Red Clover (double cut)	15 lbs.	
Alsike Clover	8 lbs.	
Alfalfa	16 lbs.	
Kentucky Blue	13 lbs.	
Total	100 lbs.	

Mixture "E"		
Components	Rate per acre	
Timothy	8 lbs.	
Medium Red Clover (double cut)	4 lbs.	
Ladino Clover	2 lbs.	
Per acre	14 lbs.	

Mixture "F"		
Components	Rate per acre	
Timothy	8 lbs.	
Ladino Clover	2 lbs.	
Per acre	10 lbs.	

Mixture "G"		
Components	Rate per acre	
Timothy	4 lbs.	
Brome Grass	10 lbs.	
Alfalfa	6 lbs.	
Per acre	20 lbs.	

Mixture "H"		
Components	Rate per acre	
Timothy	4 lbs.	
Reed Canary Grass	6 lbs.	
Alsike Clover	3 lbs.	
Ladino Clover	1 lbs.	
Per acre	14 lbs.	

CHOICE OF MIXTURES IN RELATION TO SOILS

- 1.—Mixture A and D: For well drained soils, with a reaction slightly acid to neutral (pH. 6.5 to 7) or slightly alkaline (pH. 7.2 to 8), deep, medium fertility, susceptible to drought like most of the clay loams of the Montreal and Ottawa Valley regions.

Uses of Mixture A: (chiefly for hay):

- In a short rotation (3 to 5 years) including or not including pasture. Rate of seeding 16 lbs. per acre or 13 lbs. per arpent;
- For short term pasture. Rate of seeding 20 lbs. per acre or 16 lbs. per arpent.

N.B.—As alfalfa is included in this mixture, inoculation at home is highly recommended with proper alfalfa inoculant.

Uses of Mixture D: (chiefly for pasture).

- In a five years and longer rotation, including 1 or 2 years of hay and pasture. Rate of seeding, 16 lbs. per acre or 13 lbs. per arpent.
- For seeding of long term pasture. Rate of seeding 16 lbs. per acre or 13 lbs. per arpent.
- Not recommended for hay crop only.

N.B.—See foot note "Use of Mixture 'A'."

- 2.—Mixture B and C: For poorly drained soils inclined to be acid (pH. 6 to 6.5), shallow, and for one reason or another not suitable for Alfalfa. It is to be noted that these poorly drained soils may be occasionally and highly affected by drought, etc., and, for this reason, are not suitable for Ladino clover.

Uses of Mixture B:

- In a short rotation including or not including one year of pasture. Rate of seeding, 16 lbs. per acre or 13 lbs. per arpent.
- For short term pasture, 20 lbs. per acre or 16 lbs. per arpent.
- For the first Ladino trial, when there are reasons to suspect that mixtures E and F will not do well, add 5% of Ladino to mixture B or $\frac{3}{4}$ to one pound per acre. The addition of Ladino to mixture B is recommended only for pasture.

Use of mixture C:

- For long term rotation, including two or three years of pasture. Rate of seeding: 16 lbs. per acre or 13 lbs. per arpent.

- For seeding of long term pasture: Rate of seeding, 20 lbs. per acre or 16 lbs. per arpent.

N.B.—The proportion of alsike clover could be increased when mixtures B and C should be prepared at home.

- Mixtures E and F: For fertile soils, too wet to be perfectly suitable for alfalfa.

The two mixtures have been successfully tried, in many sections of the province, but not always comparatively. There are reasons to believe that mixture F requires a cooler and better soil than mixture E.

Uses of Mixtures E and F:

- For seeding of short term pasture.
- As a source of first quality green crops for silage.
- Very good source of hay, which will be more difficult to cure the higher the percentage of Ladino in the hay.

N.B.—These mixtures will give better results when used on soils remaining cooler during all the growing season. They are specially recommended for short term pastures, or for meadows when the first cutting is to be put in the silo and the aftermath to be pastured.

- Mixture G: Brome grass is a long-lived species that is highly productive in association with alfalfa. In addition it is more drought resistant and when used as a hay crop it remains palatable longer than timothy. Where alfalfa can be maintained, the yielding potential of this mixture warrants some consideration. Although this mixture requires further study, present observations would justify its use under certain conditions.

This mixture has given good results in the warmer regions of the province: Ottawa Valley, Plain of Montreal.

Uses of mixture G:

- On fields that are too dry to be included in the pasture rotation or in the regular farm rotation. It is recommended that such seedings be left down as long as alfalfa contributes an important part of the yield.
 - As a limited acreage in the pasture or farm rotation to increase the flexibility and aid in safeguarding the forage program in the event other mixtures should fail.
 - The mixture can be used either for hay or for pasture (seeding rate of 20 lbs. per acre or 16 lbs. per arpent).
- 5.—Mixture H: This mixture, as the preceding one, is new and has not been extensively studied. It may eventually prove to be of wide adaptation, but because of our scanty knowledge it is advisable to limit recommendations to a few specific conditions where at present the mixture is known to be useful.

Uses of Mixture H:

- As a substitute to the other hay and pasture mixtures, in sections of fields within the pasture rotation or the regular farm rotation which are too wet for other hay or pasture mixtures.
- For low, very ill-drained soils or those subject to flooding at certain periods of the year, and where other crops do very poorly.

N.B.—Mixtures A, B, C and D are sold as such by the regular trade but mixtures E, F, G and H, are not yet on the market and have to be prepared at home.

Poultry Courses Offered

The Department organized a number of short courses in poultry farming throughout the province during the present winter season, through the Poultry Division with the collaboration of the Youth-Aid programme which paid transportation costs for the students to and from the centres where the courses were held, and made available grants of \$1.00 per day to help with board charges. Men and women, between the ages of 16 and 30, were welcomed at the courses, which covered, in a general way, all phases of poultry production as it should be carried out on the farm.

The courses were held at Marieville, Granby, St. Lin, Victoriaville, Ville Marie, Sherbrooke and St. Barthelemy.

WIN TWO WAYS!

with

1 "MIRACLE" DAIRY FEEDS

These scientifically prepared feeds ensure maximum milk production from your herd at minimum cost. Ask your dealer for "Miracle" Dairy Feeds in the dotted bags and win greater dairy profits.

2 "MIRACLE" 3-CAR CONTEST

The tag on every bag of "Miracle" Dairy Feeds is your opportunity to win a new Chevrolet Sedan or one of 57 other big prizes. See your dealer today for details.

**THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS
COMPANY LIMITED**

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

The price of feed grain continues to be unaffected by the heavier supplies available. We are continually reading of the more favourable situation for those who must purchase feed but feed itself has just taken a jump from already too high a position. A little of the huge supply of frosted wheat did appear at a more reasonable price but it did not help those who buy their rations ready-mixed. There must be a nigger in the woodpile somewhere and perhaps if more Farm Forums would back up those who wish to do something about it, he might be smoked out

Speaking of wood-piles, our own does not develop as fast as I would

like to see it. This is the first winter we have had the right to cut in the woodlot we bought and there is a lot of stuff which needs to be cleaned up. The high winds have added more than one would have thought possible to the wreckage left by the lumber crews. As the blow-downs were mostly softwood there is quite a bit of pulp which is a good price now but it is small stuff which should have been left to grow so it is expensive to cut. We have no man at all while we have a fifty per cent increase in our barn work this winter so it does not leave me much time in the woods. Of course if we haven't a man that leaves one less fire to supply but any man worth having should be able to do more than cut his own fire-wood.

Losses from heavy winds are getting to be terrific. Buildings blown down or damaged by wind are getting to be a common occurrence. Some say we need more woods to control the wind. If so the cutting has already progressed to the stage where what woods is now left cannot stand the winds it cannot control. What is left will be blown down until the winds will be even worse than they are now.

In enlarging our stable we had to dispense with the manure-pit and put the manure outside. However we find this is apt to be a labour-saver in the long run. All the manure that comes out can be dumped right in the sled and hauled away without any extra pitching. While there is no more snow than we have had it can be spread as it is hauled and be finished with. We have another simple device to use in conjunction with the litter carrier which is very handy. This is a simple hand truck on which one can put the litter carrier bucket and use it to clean out pens anywhere in the barn without a track. Then the truck is pushed under the track and the bucket goes out in the usual way. Of course the bucket must be fixed to be easily removable. Ours was a type with a metal bail over the top. All we had to do was to cut the rivets out

of the pulleys which run on the chain and weld hooks on the bail to attach them to. In this way only one handling puts the stuff from the pens to the load. However it would be better if we had cut straw again. There is so much straw that it is all we use for bedding (couldn't get much else if we needed too) and the long straw is not so good where the manure is used for top-dressing and spread every day.

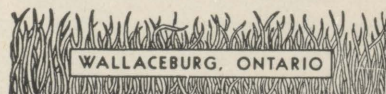
Our butter surplus seems to be once more disappearing. Of course that seems to happen to all sorts of surpluses as soon as there is talk of war. It happens so quickly that one often wonders if many of our so-called surpluses are only imaginary. Perhaps it is the effect of the advertising campaign put on by the dairy farmers. Some of the Forums seemed to think that such advertising should be done by the middle-men but we must re-

**GREENMELK
COMPANY LIMITED**

**PRODUCERS OF
*Dehydrated***

**CLOVERS
& GRASSES
ALFALFA
&
CEROGRAS**

**FOR LIVESTOCK AND
POULTRY FEEDS**



REX WHEAT OIL
GERM

**ASSURES BETTER
BREEDING
RESULTS
FOR ALL LIVESTOCK**

VIOBIN (CANADA) LTD.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.



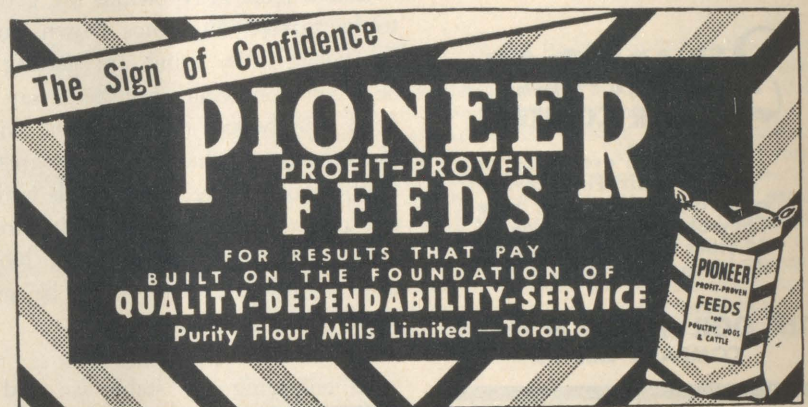
member that it has been left to them in the past and as a result it has not been done. Then too the producers of margarine, shortening, etc., are quite willing to handle advertising themselves. Farmers have always been too anxious to lose contact with their produce as soon as possible. A little more follow-through to the consumer, perhaps push-through would be an apter word, might be profitable.

The addition of molasses to our grass silage last summer also appears to have been profitable. The cattle have never eaten it so readily as they have this year. A writer in an American paper called it we had been pulling our own leg in the belief that we could do without molasses. As he put it, you can but your wife won't like you. He was referring to the difference in the smell of the silage which the cattle also seem to notice. We have had men come into the stable when we were feeding the silage made without a preservative and think they could smell the molasses. But you cannot always get it that good. Still, if conditions make it so we can't have molasses next summer, I expect we shall fill the silo without any again.

We seem to be just about at the end of another January thaw which have been more the rule than the exception this month. But it is an exception to the old rule that a cold day-after-Christmas meant a cold January. A lot of those old rules have been de-bunked by the weatherman. For instance he is positive that insects, birds, animals, etc. cannot forecast the weather. If the bees store a lot of honey that means that they had a good chance in the summer rather than preparing for a bad winter and the same for the squirrels and the nuts. These things I find easier to believe but I also know that we can't always believe the weatherman himself in regard to forecasts so we'll just have to wait and see what comes. However his chances of being right are better than those of birds, or Uncle Joe's bad knee.

*The taste's the test for tea!
Canadians buy more Salada
than any other brand.*

**"SALADA"
TEA**



Co-op Business Over One Billion

The total volume of business done by 2,637 co-operatives in Canada during the year ended July 31, 1949, amounted to \$1,001,437,990. This figure, an increase of \$200,000,000 over 1948, is the highest ever recorded, and for the first time exceeds one billion dollars, according to *Co-operation in Canada*, 1949, the eighteenth annual summary compiled by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

Marketing volume increased by \$167 million, and purchasing by \$34 million. The number of these societies

went up by 128, while membership rose by 60,668 to a peak of 1,219,712.

Sales value of farm products marketed co-operatively during the year under review equalled \$783,293,225, an increase of \$766,945,748 over 1948. Largest increases were in dairy products, livestock and grain.

Co-operative Life Insurance Company reported coverage totalling \$25,800,000 on 38,000 Canadians scattered over six provinces. The Assurance-vie Des jardins, incorporated some years ago, started writing business late in 1949.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

A Glimpse Of Great Britain

A Week-End At Huxley Hall, Cheshire

We arrived in Liverpool early on Friday morning and with the prestige of being a member of the "Canadian Party", we cleared customs, (not a bag opened) and were on our way to the Adelphi Hotel, where our Cheshire hostesses were waiting to take us to their homes. Mrs. Munshull met me and we went to a tea room for my first lunch on English soil.

We had an hour or so to wait before leaving for Huxley Hall so we walked up a slight hill to visit Liverpool Cathedral, one of the biggest cathedrals in the world, a most inspiring sight. On our way to the cathedral we saw many bombed out houses and ware houses still waiting to be demolished.

Shortly after three o'clock, Miss Munshull, who works for the Department of Agriculture testing milk, drove up to the hotel in her "Prefect" and we were on our way through the Mersey Tunnel to Chester and Huxley Hall. The countryside was lovely, the meadows so green, the yellow privet and holly hedges beautifully kept, and the old brick houses with tiled roofs.

The farm at Huxley Hall is a very large one. Mr. Munshull is busy repairing the old stables, granary, etc. He keeps more than 70 head of Ayrshire cows, has a milking parlour, and ships all his milk to a Milk Pasteurizing Plant. The house is very old, more than 400 years, and is really three houses in one. I noticed the staircase particularly, low wide treads, and wide staircase to allow the ladies with hoop skirts to walk safely. In the room I

slept in, a beautiful big room with leaded window panes (I saw one window in the stairway that was blocked in with brick so that the owner wouldn't have to pay window tax) there were very wide floor boards, with wide low doorway and two powder cupboards where Master and Madame could retire to have their wigs powdered.

Mrs. Munshull was a charming hostess and made me feel at home and as I was rather tired, I went to bed early after sitting by the open fire for a couple of hours.

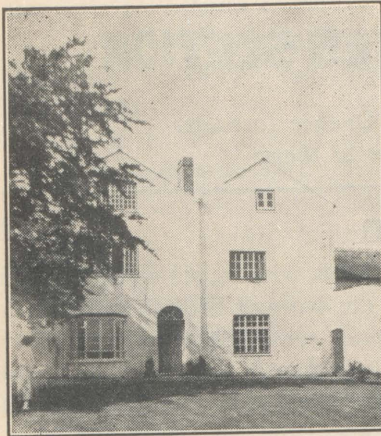
Saturday we went to Chester and I walked along the famous Mall, saw the swans swimming in the River Dee, and window shopped along the famous "Row". We visited the Cathedral, my first visit to one of England's old cathedrals, where Cromwell, to show his disdain for the clergy, tied his horses to the pillars. This Cathedral is in good repair even though it is quite old, about 1600, and while there we heard a service and the organ played softly.

The country is particularly beautiful around Huxley Hall, with rolling hills the distant ones being in Wales. The soil is heavy and grows marvellous crops.

Sunday afternoon I had high tea at "Mill House", Eccleston, with Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Munshull's mother, a past president of the local W.I. Monday we drove into Chester where I boarded for the first time, a compartment type train for Lakeside. After dinner at the Lakeside Hotel in the Lake District, we attended a W.I. meeting as guests of the local W.I. We had a social evening and chatted with our hostesses and had English cakes and tea. We enjoyed ourselves "no end."



Representatives of Women's Institutes in all the countries of the Commonwealth, with their English hostesses, grouped in front of Denman College. A week-end party was held there.

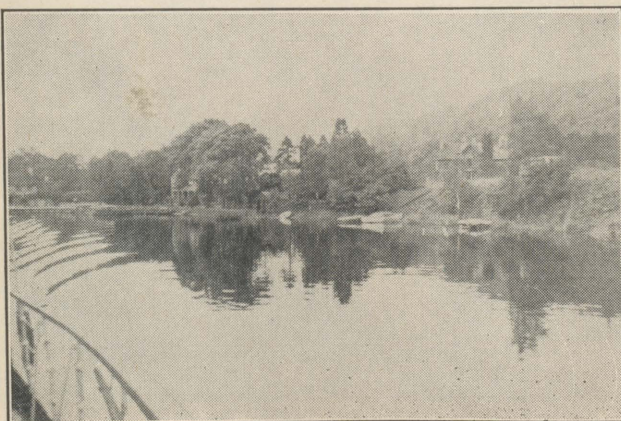


Huxley Hall—
Mrs. Thomson's
first stop
after landing
in England.

On Into Scotland

Tuesday we were in Glasgow, a very busy city, where people seem to start working at seven in the morning. Everyone seemed in a hurry, buses, double deckers, crowded, trams crowded too, and one had to watch for the green light before daring to cross at an intersection. Even though people were hurrying I saw no pushing or shoving. We saw the famous Brown shipyards from a distance as we drove out of Glasgow towards Loch Lomond. We also saw Glasgow Art Gallery and saw much bomb damage in this area, Clydebank, then Bowling, where a military train was stationed during the war to be ready to bomb a German submarine if it appeared.

We drove up the beautiful west side of Loch Lomond, taking the Low Road. Beautiful country here, we noticed that whole hill sides were under the process of being reforested. We saw few people but met many cars and bus loads of people, sight-seeing like ourselves. We saw the new hydro plant at Loch Cloy that has been recently completed. We motored from Callender to Loch Katrine, then back through beautiful, high, mist-topped mountains covered with heather till we reached the famous Stirling Valley. This valley is very fertile and the Ayrshire cattle and black faced sheep were much in evidence. The sheep are allowed to wander everywhere and it is a common sight to see a car or a bus stopped to allow a flock of sheep



Lake Windermere in the lovely Lake District of England.



Scotland. A brief pause to admire the view.

to pass. Yes, the sheep have the right of way in Scotland.

I attended two W.I. parties while I was in Scotland, one in Dunblane and one at the Muckhart W.I. At the Muckhart meeting I spoke for about 20 minutes about our work in Quebec. The programme was in my honour and we sang the Maple Leaf there. There were also Scotch songs and poems, and after a sit-down supper we danced Scotch reels. I had a wonderful time and enjoyed every minute of the entertainment, only I didn't quite understand all that was said. The next day we were on our way to London and Denman College.

Denman College

Due to a misunderstanding with Cook's we missed our connection at Paddington Station for Oxford and so didn't arrive at Denman College till after the opening on Saturday night. Miss Christmas, the warden, had kept dinner for us so we didn't go to bed hungry. Sunday morning I saw Denman College. The house is a square Georgian house, well suited for the use to which it has been put. The grounds are extensive; beautiful lawns, some flowers borders, holy hedges and trees. The produce raised on the farm helps pay for the maintenance of the college.

I did not stay in the main residence but in a building (former stables never used) called "The Croft". The rooms in both buildings have all been furnished by donations from W.I.'s all over England and Wales, each decorated with handwork typical of the donor's own district.

Lady Albermarle was in the chair during the first informal session that was held on Sunday afternoon. Each Canadian was asked to speak briefly about the main activities of her organization (three minutes). The other delegates from all over the world took time to review the history of their organization and their projects. This went on till late Sunday night and even then not all the delegates had spoken. In Ceylon the work there is still educational; teaching better gardening methods, sanitation, nutrition, etc. However, many women sit on the Legislature there. In Australia they feature the flying doctor, in Africa, holiday homes for farm families.

Miss Christmas was her charming self and made every-

one feel at home. She said that she had many happy memories of her Canadian visit.

About 40 members of the Federation of Women's Institutes of England and Wales are registered to take a course at Denman College every week, where they study handicrafts, how to plan recreation, gardening, (they have charge of the tremendous vegetable gardens, no extra help is kept) and Miss Christmas hopes to add poultry raising and bee-keeping. The average Women's Institute member in England has had much experience in selling her produce at a "stall" at a market.

This College is unique and the work here shows how much women of vision can accomplish towards a better life in our rural areas.

A few restful days at Lady Nuttall's in Chichester and the time had come to journey on to Copenhagen. Accompanied by my hostess, who was the other Q.W.I. representative we arrived at our destination in time for the Conference, Sept. 9-16.

Thank You To Canada Scots Night at a Perthshire W.R.I.

During the war our Perthshire village had many Canadian soldiers on leave. They took part in our village life, judged our turnip lanterns at Hallowe'en, sang at New Year parties and were entertained by us as often as we could have them to W.R.I. occasions. As a result Abbotsford (Quebec) W.I. sent us seeds for vegetable culture.

This year an Abbotsford member, Mrs. Thomson, is Quebec provincial president and has visited Britain with the Canadian Institute members on their way to Denmark. On 1st September she kept a tryst with our Institute so that we could say "Thank-you" to her and send our affectionate greetings to our war-time friends. By a happy chance we also had Mrs. Craig-Brown, an Australian visitor from Melbourne whom we had met at Perth S.W.R.I. tent. She wanted to see an S.W.R.I. meeting and was free to come to our Scots Night. So we sang "The Maple Leaf" and "Waltzing Matilda", and danced The Reel of the 51st Division and "Hamilton House." Our songs and poems were the old favourites with "Will Ye No' Come Back Again." A member baked a welcome cake, and heather and maple leaves adorned the tea tables. Our Group President who spoke charmingly of our movement "sporting the tartan" as did many other members. Mrs. Thomson being by marriage of the clan Diarmid, received an Ancient Campbell tartan scarf, our Australian guest one in gay checks, woven by a member. Our visitors gave us vivid pictures of their problems in the vast distances to be travelled and the varying stages of education among their womenfolk, and many other fascinating glimpses of their work. As one of our members said "It was like having a window opened for us."

(from *Scottish Home and Country*, publication of S.W.R.I.)

The Month With The W.I.

The true Christmas spirit which permeates this month's reports; remembering the sick and shut-in, giving to many worthy causes, must bring a thrill to every member of W.I. privileged to share the work of our far reaching organization.

Now that the festivities are over and we settle down to serious work again, would every branch try to send their report in earlier thus enabling the county reports to reach me sooner. Thank you, I am sure you will.

Argenteuil: Brownsburg held their meeting in the Baptist Church presenting the pageant, "The Story of the Nativity", under the direction of Mrs. H. Elliott. The county president, Mrs. Baugh, read the scriptural selection. Cookies were sent to the Ste. Annes Military Hospital and \$5 to the Grace Dart Home. Frontier heard a paper on "Christmas Carols and Christmas in Other Lands" and a member gave an account of her trip to Florida. Mrs. I. H. Fuller and Mrs. W. H. Canning were winners of the home decorations contest. Jerusalem-Bethany had a party instead of regular meeting, entertaining young mothers and pre-school children. Lachute made donations to the Grace Dart Home and Laurentian Sanitorium. Mrs. L. Armstrong read a paper on "Safe and Sane Christmas" and Mrs. G. McGibbon gave a Christmas reading. Lakefield remembered their president, who had been in the hospital, with fruit and \$5 was sent to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Mille Isles distributed yarn for an afghan and sent a gift to a member. Pioneer had 20 members in the rug-making class conducted by Miss Bruneau. A gift was sent to a shut-in member and \$5 to the Children's Memorial Hospital. Upper Lachute and East End had a parade of favorite aprons and bags of candy were sent the children and fruit to a shut-in.

Beauharnois: Nitro No. 2 has carried on its weekly classes for young girls, who have made hats and are



Upper Lachute and East End W.I. enjoy a picnic.

now crocheting scarves in colours to match. (What a splendid idea and what a help to a "future" budget).

Bonaventure: Blake Cape welcomed a new member. Papers were read by Mrs A. Irvine and Mrs N. McNair. Six local boys, who are in the services, were remembered with parcels and another sent to a boy overseas. Marcil arranged a Christmas tree, concert and dance and every school child in the district received a bag of candy. Four parcels were packed for local children who are now living in institutions. A new member was welcomed. New Carlisle voted \$10 to be used for prizes in the high school grades. Mrs. A. Chisholm reported over \$150 had been realized in the Poppy Campaign, and \$8.62 had been given the Q.W.I. Service Fund. New Richmond had a discussion on Canadian poets. Details for the awarding of the new County Scholarships were discussed. The president had made a personal call at the local hospital and a shower held for this institution received a generous response. Restigouche reports raising \$25 at a tea for the general fund. Shigawake donated \$10 to Save the Children, \$7 to the March of Dimes and packed seven boxes for overseas.

Compton: Brookbury remembered the sick and shut-ins and \$5 was voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Bury joined the Farm Forum for a recent broadcast and plans were made to entertain the Forum at the next meeting. Five members donated blood to the Clinic, and Red Cross sewing and knitting is being done. Canterbury sent 10 boxes to shut-ins and filled 50 candy bags for children. \$5 was voted for prizes in Bury School. A study of the U.N. is being planned. East Clifton gave a donation to the United Church and cheer to the shut-ins. A sale of small articles was held and candy made for the children. Their hall is to be called "Women's Institute Community Hall."

Chat.-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield held an all day meeting when three quilts were made, besides the regular business. A Euchre party was held. Dundee swelled the treasury with the proceeds of two card parties. Repairs have been made to the Community Hall. "Christmas



Mrs. Wallace Kerr, President of W.I., Howick, Que., driving tractor.



Women's Institute, Ormstown Branch. Picnic held at home of Miss Kate Murphy, President.

in Holland" by Mrs Vander Voet, recently from that country, was much enjoyed. Franklin Centre donated \$25 to the Barrie Memorial Hospital and sent parcels overseas. Hemmingford reports a card party. Mrs E. Merlin gave a demonstration on decorative flowers and leaves and a bean guessing contest netted \$4.90. A gift was presented a departing member and boxes sent overseas. Howick gave \$25 for Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$5 to the Grace Dart Home. A Christmas story about China was read. Huntingdon gave \$3 to T.B. Christmas seals.

Gaspé: This county has offered a scholarship of \$50 to the student in Grade X with highest rank in June exams, to be given only if the student intends to go on to Grade XI. L'Anse Aux Cousins reports a party. Two interesting quizzes were given at this meeting. Sandy Beach held a party after their meeting and a prize was given for the best trimmed miniature Christmas tree. \$5 was given for a box to a needy family. York sent five parcels to sick and shut-ins, two to parishioners and one to a former member now living in B.C. Wakeham's roll-call brought an interesting exhibit of childhood gifts, a brooch over 60 years being shown by the eldest member. Prizes were given to pupils having highest rank in each of the ten grades in their school.

Gatineau: Aylmer East. This branch sent two boys to Macdonald College for the Christmas Short Course. Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova of the Unitarian Service Committee, Ottawa, gave a very moving account of her experience abroad in connection with that work. An auction of gifts was held and the proceeds given Dr. Hitschmoaova. A rummage sale brought \$15 for the county treasury. Eardley raised \$44.50 through various functions, including a series of card parties. Cheer was sent to 14 shut-ins. Rupert has begun its winter series of weekly dances in aid of funds. Boxes were sent to the shut-ins. Wakefield, here scenes from Dickens', "The Chimes", were portrayed by Mrs. C. Stevenson and Mrs. H. J. G. Geggie, wearing costumes of a century ago. Mrs. B. Sully reported \$70.71 was raised in the Poppy Campaign of which \$10 was sent to Ste. Annes Military Hospital. The serving of one hot dish at the school noon-day lunch will begin early in January for which the Red Cross has donated a shipment of powdered milk. Wright, the county president, Mrs. H. Ellard, who is also Provin-

cial convenor of Welfare and Health, was congratulated on her recent participation in a Farm Forum broadcast, "What's Happened to the Country Doctor?" \$25 was reported from the sale of poppies and \$22.75 from a card party.

Jacques-Cartier: Ste. Annes sent gifts to the children in the hospital and \$7.75 was collected from members for Cancer Fund. Donations of \$10 each were sent to Ste. Annes' Catholic, United, and Anglican churches, The Club Juvenile, and Nursery School, as well as the usual overseas parcels. Members of the class in dressmaking, conducted by Miss Campbell, modelled their completed work. (How far that single branch has "thrown its beam", apologies to Shakespeare.)

Missisquoi: Cowansville held their meeting at the home of their first president, Mrs. C. Cotton. Two new Canadians, one Polish and one Latvian, attended the meeting and the former gave a talk on, "Christmas in my Native Land." The Citizenship convenor discussed "How the Individual can Change the World." Fordyce members brought gifts for the Children's Memorial Hospital. \$15 was donated this hospital, and a similar amount to the local hospital and Q.W.I. Service Fund, with \$10 to Save the Children. The Citizenship convenor was made a member of U.N. Association of Canada.

Pontiac: Elmside report is highlighted by items given by the various convenors. Fort Coulonge had their annual party and several baskets were sent to sick and shut-ins. The branch enjoyed a course in rug-making by Miss Bruneau. Quyon members observed a memorial silence at their meeting for a dear friend who had recently passed on. A seasonable programme was enjoyed. Wyman also had a programme in keeping with the season. A new bride was presented with gifts and special gift to Baby Graham.

Rouville: Abbotsford took several bushels of apples to the Veteran's hospital at St. Hyacinthe, donated by members of the W.I.

Richmond: Denison's Mills sent homemade toys to the Children's Hospital. A tree was arranged for the children of the community and cheer sent shut-ins. Melbourne Ridge sent four boxes overseas and exchanged gifts. Shipton had two contests with prizes for the winners. A parcel was sent to England. Spooner Pond received a shipment of books from the Travelling Library. Cheer was sent shut-ins and a gift presented to a bride. Windsor Mills donated \$10 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and sent parcels to England.

Shefford: Granby Hill making 12 quilts for the Red Cross. Fruit to a shut-in and a box to an elderly lady in Montreal are also reported. South Roxton had a contest on three decorations made of aluminum foil. Each member gave a short reading. Warden made a donation of canned



Pontiac County W.I. holds semi-annual meeting at Beechgrove.

goods to Bondville Orphanage and sent cheer to shut-ins. Several members joined the Farm Forum for the broadcast when Mrs. Ellard was one of the speakers.

Sherbrooke: Ascot held their annual party. Boxes were sent overseas and others to local shut-ins. Brompton Road sent a box to a veteran in the hospital, another overseas and gave a subscription to the "Reader's Digest" to a sick friend. Cheery River had a box social and sale of handicrafts to raise money for treats for the children. Lennoxville entertained the teachers from the local school. This branch joined with Ascot to serve supper to the Red Cross Blood Clinic staff and workers. \$15 was voted to Q.W.I. Service Fund, \$5 to school rink and a food sale was held. Milby assisted with the local tree, remembered the shut-ins with plants, and gave a subscription to "The Montreal Weekly Standard", to an invalid boy. \$25 was donated the Sherbrooke Hospital Linen Fund and a sale of aprons and India laces was held.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff is providing free lunches at school again this year during the winter. A gift was given an invalid, a box of groceries to a needy family, and \$15 voted the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Beebe's gifts were donated for Children's Memorial Hospital. Postage is being paid on films used in the school and a sewing machine is being placed in the school to help with the sewing. Dixville exchanged gifts and had several stimulating quizzes. Minton discussed revisions of School Fair Prize list. A contest on the number of raisins in a pie at 10 cents a guess, netted a nice amount for the treasury and the winner received the pie. North Hatley sent a special parcel to an elderly lady in England, also a package of tea bags and their scrap book to Warnham W.I. Eng. Members aided in examination of school children by Health Clinic.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal sent four food parcels overseas and collected 25 pounds of candy for the veterans at Ste. Anne's Hospital. A coloured film on Canadian wild birds was shown by Major Omanney, well known local ornithologist. Vaudreuil-Dorion gave hampers of fruit to shut-ins and sent cigarettes to all members of the forces from this area. A First Aid demonstration was given, and presentations to three W.I. members who are leaving to live elsewhere.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Mac Grad Heads Colonization for C.N.R.

A. R. Milne, B.S.A. '21, has been appointed European commissioner of colonization for the Canadian National Railways in London, England.

Mr. Milne, who claims Pointe Claire as his home town, just a few miles down the road from the College, interrupted his studies to join the armed forces, and served overseas during the First World War for four years. After graduating he was appointed to the Soldiers' Settlement Board where he gained a wide experience in land settlement work. He joined the C.N.R. in 1926 and was appointed assistant to the continental superintendent of colonization in London, then was named continental superintendent in 1930.



**Gordie
O'Brien
Takes A
New Job**

Gordie O'Brien, B.S.A. '35, has a new job. He has been General Secretary of the Agricultural Institute of Canada since 1939, and left that post to become Manager of the Fisheries Council of Canada as from the first of February.

After graduating he went to work for the Experimental Farm Service, then served several years as technical agricultural director for the North American Cyanamid Limited in Toronto, taking on the job with the A.I.C. in 1939. He had leave of absence from this post during the war and served four years with the Signal Corps, three years of which were overseas. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

and a member of the National Advisory Committee of Agricultural Services.

His extensive experience in the administrative, public relations, editorial and organizational fields will be of great value to him in his new position, where he is taking over from Mr. Clive Planta who has been appointed Deputy Minister of Fisheries for Newfoundland.

Scholarship For Local Student

Mr. N. J. Fairbairn, a graduate student in Chemistry, has been granted the "House of Seagram Award for Grain Improvement". This fellowship, which is worth \$1750, will allow him to do a year's special work on problems of the grain industry. The award was handled through the scholarship Committee of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

His research has to do with studies of the chemical composition of different varieties of corn to try to determine their suitability for use by the distilling industry. At present the work is concerned with methods of analysing the amounts of kinds of starch and other fermentable and non-fermentable carbohydrates present in different varieties, and correlating these results with laboratory fermentation tests. The practical utility of various rapid methods of determining the starch content of grains is also being tested. These results will be of interest to plant breeders, since rapid, dependable chemical tests are necessary to help in the selection of desirable lines of grain varieties.

New Course In Teaching Offered

The School for Teachers and the Faculty of Agriculture are collaborating in offering a one-year course which will train students for positions as teachers of Agriculture in High Schools. A Bachelor of Science in Agriculture degree is required for entrance to the new course, and the Department of Education will grant an Agriculture Teaching Specialist Certificate to successful candidates.

The student will take most of his work in the School for Teachers, studying the basic principles of teaching, and doing a considerable amount of practice teaching. Courses in Agriculture will also be taken to supplement his previous training in that subject. The course will open in September next at the time of the regular opening of the session in the School for Teachers.

MACDONALD COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

which may be ordered from the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, P.Q.

MACDONALD COLLEGE STUDY OUTLINES: Published by the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, 1940. 25¢ per set. (Series on Co-operation: 40¢ per set.)

Bulletins on — Animal Husbandry; Crop Production; Poultry Production; Simple technical information on agricultural problems.

Co-operation Series — Twelve introductory studies in Co-operation.

HOW TO HANDLE PUBLICITY: By Jack Cram. Published by the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, 1948. 26 pages. Illustrated by Alma Duncan. 25¢. Printed.

A simple outline of publicity techniques for the small local group.

SWING YOUR PARTNER: Old-time dances of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, collected and arranged by Lois Fahs Timmins. Published by the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College. (1939). Illustrated (with music). 104 pages. Mimeographed.

A comprehensive selection of square dances for advanced groups.

GUIDE TO GROUP DISCUSSION: (Macdonald College Study Outlines. Discussion Series No. 1) Published by the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, 1943. 40 pages. Illustrated. 15¢. Printed.

A clear, concise outline of discussion group "techniques" for the use of people with little experience in the method.

PROGRAM PLANNING BULLETINS: Published by the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, 1949. 5¢. Multilithed.

Leaflets suggesting books, films, and pamphlets for use by groups or individuals. Titles include — Tools For The Teacher; Farm Management; New Ways of Living (new patterns of local, international, personal relationships); Spring Cleaning Your Ideas About Your House.

PROGRAM AIDS: Published by the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, 1950. Free. Multilithed. Various publications dealing with program resource material and availability.

SPEAKERS POOL AND PROGRAM GUIDE: speakers, books, films, radio series, arranged under different topics.

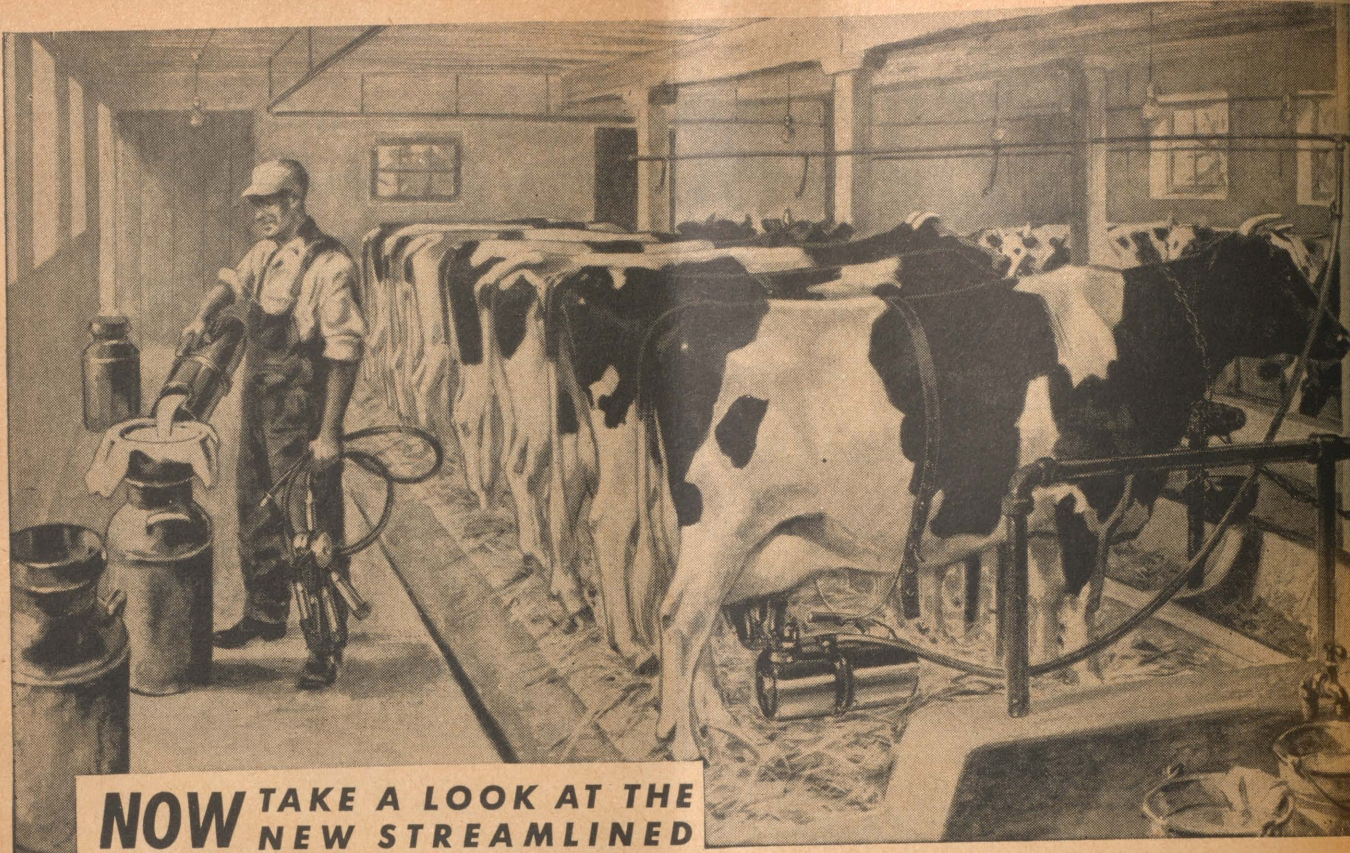
FILM CATALOGUE: films in the Macdonald College Film Library.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS ON ADULT EDUCATION: lists material in the Adult Education Service.

MAGAZINES IN THE INFORMATION CENTRE: Adult Education Service.

FILMS: Catalogues and books on film utilization.
OURSELVES AND OTHER PEOPLE: Suggested readings on human relationships.

HANDICRAFTS: reading list on weaving, pottery, metalcraft, and other handicrafts.



**NOW TAKE A LOOK AT THE
NEW STREAMLINED**

MASSEY-HARRIS RITE-WAY SWING MILKER

Brings you three outstanding features to speed your work and increase earnings:

1. Famous Massey-Harris Rite-Way pulsator.
2. Two-piece quick-clamp pail for easy washing and thorough sterilizing.
3. Transparent plastic gasket that "weighs each cow's milk at a glance."

The Massey-Harris Rite-Way pulsator has long been famous for its simplicity of design and almost completely trouble-free operation. It is precision-built, like a watch, with main block and cylinders of solid brass and bronze. Has only two moving parts, practically nothing to get out of order. Cows respond to its smooth, uniform pulsations, together with the calf-like action of the teat cups. Most cows can be trained to milk out *clean* in three minutes.

Now you get this same pulsator on a new, streamlined swing milker, with a two-piece pail that comes apart or clamps together in a jiffy, and a transparent plastic gasket that is marked off *in pounds*. Just glance at the gasket and you see how many pounds each cow is producing.

Mail the coupon for complete information about this new, time-saving milker. We think you'll find it interesting.

MASSEY-HARRIS

A CANADIAN
COMPANY WITH



A WORLD-WIDE
ORGANIZATION

CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

Without putting me under any obligation, please send me complete information about the Massey-Harris machines I have marked with an "X" below:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Milkers | ☐ Hay Machinery |
| ☐ Cream Separators | ☐ Forage Harvester |

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....